FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CZECHOSLOVAK PAPER URGES WESTERN ACCEPTANCE OF BLOC VIENNA PROPOSALS

AU061706 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 3 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[M. Bohacova article: "For a Continent of Trust; To Spread Disarmament to the Military Sphere"]

[Excerpts] The full materialization of the Soviet-American documents signed in Vienna opens up new possibilities for stopping the growth of the arsenals of nuclear missile weapons and for insuring their effective quantitative and qualitative limitation. The fulfillment of this task would become another phase in the limitation of nuclear armament and would open the road toward a fundamental armament reduction and toward the materialization of the supreme aim--the complete halting of nuclear weapons production and the liquidation of their reserves.

True, the SALT II treaty is not halting the feverish armament, but it will undoubtedly become its brake. Therefore the world public has taken satisfied note of the concurrent opinion voiced by Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter, namely, that the signing of the treaty must positively influence the negotiations on other problems connected with the limitation of armaments.

At the Vienna meeting the USSR and the United States decisively spoke in favor of furthering detente. Of great significance also is the agreement that the improved situation in Europe manifested in the Final Act of the all-European conference requires the cementing and developing of measures that will complement political detente with military detente.

In this context the achievement of progress at the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, conducted now for several years, is of particular significance. The success of these negotiations would signify a real contribution to detente and to its extension to the military sphere. And this is absolutely imperative, since the NATO pact continues feverish armament, thus complicating the situation in Europe. The situation is also being aggravated by the Pentagon's strong pressure on various West European countries, particularly the FRG. The American military is striving to win approval for deployment of missile and medium-range weapons zeroed in on the USSR and the other socialist countries on FRG territory over and above the advanced defenses already deployed there.

The Vienna negotiations have been marking time these last few years, but definitely not because of the USSR and its allies. The socialist countries' proposals are opening realistic prospects for an agreement, but it is necessary that the West, too, show its good will. The true reason why no progress can be achieved at the Vienna negotiations is, particularly, that the West wants to acquire unilateral military advantages in central Europe, where an approximate equilibrium of the two groupings of forces presently exists..

A significant problem of military detente in Europe is the question of consolidation mutual trust. It already has become a habit for the participants of the all-European conference to inform each other about the military maneuvers in the area in question and to invite foreign observers to attend them. The Soviet Union has undertaken yet another step in this direction, by proposing that not only maneuvers should be announced in advance, but also all large troop transfers within the area, as well as large navy exercises insofar as they are held in the vicinity of the territorial waters of the other participants in the all-European conference.

BRATISLAVA RADIO LAUDS CSSR DISARMAMENT INITIATIVE

LD032247 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Commentary by Editor Antonin Kostka]

[Text] The critical test into which the process of international relaxation is now being driven as a result of the blackmailing machinations of a group of American senators during the SALT II treaty ratification process heightens the importance of each initiative that reinforces peaceful coexistence.

Ranking among such initiatives is the recent Czechoslovak proposal that the upcoming UN General Assembly debate our idea for a declaration on international cooperation to achieve disarmament aims. This initiative, which came about at the behest of Gustav Husak, president of the republic, is an evolution in very concrete terms of the conclusions of the UN special assembly on disarmament. Carrying out the Czechoslovak proposal will provide the world with a real international code valid for disarmament talks at all levels and for all types of weapons and will make the duty of all states to actively participate in disarmament efforts a norm of international practice.

Disarmament talks held to date have resulted in a wide range of valuable experiences. They have verified in practice the most suitable rules and organizational procedures, and during them have been crystallized the main principles and viewpoints. This observation is the basic prerequisite for successfully conducting such talks. A very good example of this for instance is the principle of the mutual balance of disarmament measures which lies in maintaining the existing balance of power and equal security for all those who participate in the talks. Observing this principle enables shifting the existing confrontation of forces to a lower and thereby less dangerous level, which, at the same time, is not to the detriment of any side. An exemplary illustration of observing this principle are the provisions of the new Soviet-American treaty on the further limitation of strategic offensive weapons, which by way of compromises, mutual concessions and compensations facilitated an accord and an optimal balance of forces in the area of the most terrible and destructive weapons. In contrast to this, the stubborn effort of the West at the Vienna talks to push through a reduction in the number of armed forces and arms in central Europe at a 3 to 1 ratio in its favor--a violation of the aforesaid principle--for a number of years has kept the talks at an impasse.

The adoption of a code on disarmament talks, obligatory for all states, therefore has been demonstrated to be an urgent need in international practice. It is therefore no wonder that a positive attitude towards the Czechoslovak initiative has also emerged from among the capitalist states, such as Austria, for instance. This has been confirmed once again during Deputy Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Milos Vejvoda's consultations at the Geneva Disarmament Committee meeting. In this body, which has already done a great many positive things for the disarmament effort, the Czechoslovak proposal has been received with considerable understanding and agreement. The fact that no rejectionist attitude or a negative factor has emerged so far not only in the disarmament committee but in the international arena in general in connection with the Czechoslovak initiative is encouraging. This is a good omen for successfully pushing the Czechoslovak initiative in the disarmament sphere. However, this does not mean that discussions on our proposals will be easy and simple. The governments of some capitalist states are influenced more than directly by the military-industrial complex, so that one can expect attempts to block the proposal or at least to modify the future code on disarmament talks to accomodate their own specific interests. The interests of peace and international security, however, require that the Czechoslovak proposal be adopted unconditionally and in the most complete form.

TURKISH TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 7 AUGUST

AU072042 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Text] A government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey led by Teoman Koprululer, minister of commerce, arrived in our country today for a friendly visit. At Rinas Airport the delegation was met by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Myrteza Sinoimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade; Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and others. Also meeting the delegation were Metin Karaca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and other embassy officials.

This afternoon Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, began talks with the government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey led by Teoman Koprululer. During the talks opinions were exchanged on further development of trade relations between the two countries.

Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, tonight hosted a dinner at the Dajti Hotel in honor of the government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey. Attending were Viktor Nushi, minister of trade; Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs; [words indistinct]; and others. Also attending was Metin Karaca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BAYBAKOV SOFIA VISIT LINKED WITH USSR 'PLUNDER' OF BULGARIA

AU041432 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 4 Aug 79 AU

["Top Emissary of Soviet Social Imperialism in Bulgaria"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 4 (ATA)--As the news agencies report, one of the chieftains of the Soviet social imperialist clique, the deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Baybakov, went to Sofia of late. He had an audience with the chieftain of the Bulgarian revisionist clique, Zhivkov, with whom he conducted long talks. The report dispatched by the Bulgarian revisionist news agency BTA stresses that the talks were concentrated on the last phase of the working out of the general Bulgarian-Soviet project on "specialisation and collaboration in the field of production till 1990," as well as on other issues of "economic collaboration."

This "visit" as well as the constant to and froes of the top Soviet officials in the vassal countries, take place in the context of the intensification of the attempts of the Soviet social imperialists to tighten the screws further more to their "allies." The slogans on "collaboration" cannot already hide the unbridled plunder by the Soviet bosses of vassal Bulgaria. Under the label of the long term program on "specialisation in production," lurk the attempts of the new tzars of the Kremlin to make the Bulgarian economy more dependent on the Soviet one, to put it more and more under the Soviet control. Numerous are the facts which show that the Bulgarian economy is turned into an appendage of the Russian metropolis. Its development is fully dictated by the orders of the Soviets, and priority has been given to those branches where the Moscow bosses were interested in. But at the present moments of the general crisis increase. To these serve also the current visit of Baybakov in Bulgaria, where special honours are extended to him by the vassals, Zhivkov and company. The Soviet bosses are leaving no stone unturned so that a part of the burden of their difficulties is shifted onto their vassals.

The visit of the Russian top emissary in Sofia, his bargains with the Bulgarian revisionist chieftains and the new enslaving agreements are new enslaving links of the neocolonialist policy of the Soviet social imperialists to further increase their domination on the satellite countries, their unscrupulous plunder and exploitation.

PAPER SAYS STATE, PRIVATE CAPITALISM EXPLOITING POLISH WORKERS

AU061710 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 31 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Aristotel Pano article: "Continual Expansion of the Private Sector in Poland's Capitalist Economy"]

[Text] Apart from the capitalist state sector which covers the main part of Poland's economy, the private capitalist agricultural units, typical of every other capitalist country, are increasing. According to data furnished by the Poles themselves, about 75 percent of the cultivated land is private property belonging to capitalist units of various forms. This sector provides over 80 percent of the country's overall farm production. Governing this sector with all their power are capitalist laws and categories, the daily wage concept and capitalist exploitation.

Along with the private capitalist sector in agriculture the private capitalist sector in other branches of the economy is also constantly expanding in Poland. According to data furnished by the press, in 1975 Poland had 185,425 private enterprises in various handicraft sectors with a labor force (without apprentices) of 317,470 men, while in October 1977 the number of private enterprises had reached 198,500 with a labor force of about 400,000. The private sector accounts for 65 percent of all construction in Poland and 50 percent of the repair services. In the last few years the Polish revisionists have drafted a whole program, which has also been approved by the parliament (Sejm), designed to further expand the entire private capitalist sector. This program anticipates that by 1980 the number of private handicraft enterprises will reach 220,000 with a labor force of 515,000. A special law has increased the number of daily wage workers which each of the enterprises can exploit. Special measures have also been taken to reduce the tax on profits reaped by the private capitalist enterprises. At present these taxes are almost half of what they were in 1976. On 20 September 1977 the Polish Government published a decision on the rights and duties of handicraft enterprises in the private sector. The decision protects private capitalist ownership as if it were holy, encourages it and gives private Polish capitalists more range to exploit workers.

By the 14 May 1976 special decree enacted by the government foreign private capitalist enterprises began operating and expanding in Poland's economy, especially in the handicraft, restaurant, hotel, [public] services, and other sectors, thereby reaping large profits from the exploitation of cheap labor in Poland. In the last few years talks have been conducted with private French, British and Swedish capitalists and so forth on the establishment of enterprises in Poland. With $15 million in capital, an Australian capitalist is setting up a mixed private enterprise in Poland, the products of which will be sold on the Polish market. Foreign capitalists are given the right to send out of Poland all the profits reaped by their capital.

The private capitalist enterprises in the retail sales sector are developing at a particularly rapid pace. At present they account for 25 percent of the overall retail sales turnover, reaping large profits.

All this shows that the private capitalist sector is continuously expanding in Poland's capitalist economy. This is combined with the monopolistic state capitalism created by the Polish revisionists so as to intensify the exploitation of workers in revisionist Poland.

PUBLICATION OF 30TH VOLUME OF HOXHA'S WORKS ANNOUNCED

AU041838 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 4 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The 30th volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's works has been published. This volume covers materials from May-December 1965. Most of these materials are published for the first time.

ATA REVIEWS COUNTRY'S INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

AU060947 Tirana ATA in English 0901 GMT 6 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, August 6 (ATA)--After four months, on November 29, the Albanian people will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the victory of the people's revolution. It has become a good tradition in Albania that during the festivity of the anniversary of the liberation, the working masses draw the balances sheet of the victories achieved and mobilize themselves for greater results in the future.

This year, the workers of industry look forward to this festivity with a rich balances sheet. The development with rapid rates is a distinguished feature of the socialist industrialization of the country during these 35 years. This has made possible that now the industrial production be nearly 115 times larger than the production in 1938, or the industrial production of the year 1938 today is realised only within 3 days. Alongside with it, the specific weight of industrial production in the total social output in comparison with other branches of economy has been increasing. Thus, from 23.3 percent that the industrial production accounted in the year 1950, today it accounts 56.8 percent of the total social output.

Albania, once backward, today has a developed socialist industry with modern factories, plants and combines, that moulds pig iron and smelts steel, produces tractors and builds huge hydropower stations.

During all the period of the socialist industrialization, the PLA has attached a special importance to the heavy industry as the main basis for the acceleration of the rates of industrialization. Priority is given to the extracting industry and gradually has been passed into the development of the branches of the heavy processing industry. In the year 1978 as against the year 1960, the production of the means of production is increased by 5.9 times and that of the consumer goods 3.2 times.

Today Albania is turned into a country where many minerals, iron-nickel, copper, chromium, etc, are being melted and processed relying on its own efforts. For the development of the different branches of the industry and of the people's economy in general, the party is based first of all on the mineral assets of the country and their extraction. The mineral industry has the main role in the heavy industry. The extraction of the chromium ore in the year 1978 as against the year 1938 increased by 135.2 times and 3.3 times as against the year 1960. The construction of the ferrochromium plant, besides the fact that it will increase the processing of this mineral, will further strengthen the economy of our country and will open up brilliant perspectives to the development of non-ferrous metallurgy. Following the road of the development of the heavy industry, importance is given to the increase of the electric power industry, as the vanguard of all the process of the socialist industrialization of the country.

This branch of the economy is increased 252 times in the year 1978 as against the year 1938 and 10.4 times as against the year 1960. In the production of the electric power, priority has been given to the production of the electric power through the hydropower stations.

Brilliant successes have been achieved in all the branches of industry especially in those of the copper, iron-nickel, coal, oil extracting and processing industries, chemical and building materials industries. Today, all the copper extracted from our underground is processed locally. In the year 1978 as against the year 1960 the copper industry has increased by 24 times, the industry of iron-nickel 8.6 times and that of coal 3.9 times. During the current five-year plan the mechanical industry will register high rates relying on the basis created over these years. In the year 1980 as against the year 1975, the production of engineering industry will increase by 40-43 percent.

The chemical industry has been developed with rapid rates during the years of the people's power, in particular after 60-ies. In the year 1978 as against the year 1960, the production of this branch of industry increased by 49.2 times.

Alongside with the development of the branches of industry of the production of the means of production, successful achievements have also been registered by other branches of the production of consumer goods especially of food stuff and light industries.

Now, the Albanian working people have mobilized themselves to translate into life the historic decisions of the 7th Congress of the PLA so as to continue with rapid rates in socialist construction of the country and transform the Soucialist Albania into a industrial-agricultural country by successfully overcoming all the difficulties of the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS DEPARTURE, ARRIVAL OF YOUTH DELEGATIONS

AU071921 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Algania [AUWY] led by Kosto Danaj, member of the Youth Union Central Committee, left for the People's Republic of the Congo today to attend the proceedings of the Fifth Conference of the All-Africa Youth Movement, which will take place in Brazzaville from 9-14 August 1979, at the invitation of the Secretariat of the All-African Youth Movement. The delegation was seen off at the Rinas Airport by Estref Bega, member of a bureau of the AUWY Central Committee.

A group of boys and girls, most of them students, from the Albanian community in the United States recently arrived in our country at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries. They have visited various districts where they have been acquanted with Albania's comprehensive development in the fields of economy, education and culture. The group of youths continues its visit in our country.

A group of (boys) and well-wishers of Albania from Mexico recently arrived in our country at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countires. They are visiting industrial centers, cooperatives and cultural institutions in various districts of our country.

BRIEFS

DANISH YOUTH DELEGATION--A youth delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Denmark arrived in our country on 2 August for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [AUWY]. The delegation was met at the Rinas Airport by Muharem Xhafa, secretary of the AUWY Central Committee. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU]

TODOR ZHIVKOV LEAVES FOR USSR VISIT

AU061344 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, left for the Soviet Union on a short holiday. At Varna airport he was cordially seen off by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Ranchev, Todor Bozhkov, Andrey Lukandv, Drazha Vulcheva, Todor Stoichev, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov and Misho Mishev. Aleksandur Doluda, Soviet general consul to Varna, was also present. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was also accompanied by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

STOICHKOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN HEAVY INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU071528 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Text] On 7 August, Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Pal Simon, Hungary's minister of heavy industry, who is visiting Bulgaria. Georgi Pankov, Bulgaria's minister of chemical industry, attended the meeting which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chemical Cooperation Agreement

AU071423 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Test] Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, and Pal Simon, Hungarian minister of heavy industry, have signed an agreement on economic and scientific technical cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary in the chemical industry sphere for 1981-1985. The agreement will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of production and the quality of the products in that branch, which is based on the principle of the socialist division of labor. The exchange of chemical products is expected to double compared with the past 5-year period. Closer ties in the sphere of scientific research, building of chemical enterprises and reconstruction, modernization and expansion of a number of projects are envisaged to be established.

UGANDA'S MINISTER OF REGIONAL COOPERATION VISITS

AU061421 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 6 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 6, (BTA)--Mr Godfrey Binaisa, president of Uganda, has sent a message to Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the Bulgarian State Council.

The message was delivered here this morning to Mr Mitko Grigorov, vice-president of the State Council, by Mrs Ateker Ejalu, member of the Consultative Council of the Uganda National Liberation Front and minister of regional cooperation.

Mr Mitko Grigorov had talks with the Uganda delegates, discussing the furthering of bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest.

The Uganda delegation arrived here yesterday. Its program schedules the touring of industrial and agricultural projects across the country.

PLO OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN ABU MAYZAR VISITS SOFIA

AU071410 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 7 (BTA)--Mr 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, chairman of the Palestine Peace and Solidarity Committee and official spokesman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was on a visit here at the invitation of the National Peace Committee.

During the talks at the National Peace Committee stress was laid on the solidarity of the Bulgarian peace movement with the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

LUKANOV RECEIVES MEXICAN STATE GOVERNOR 7 AUGUST

AU071920 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 7 (BTA)--Engineer Ruben Figueroa Figueroa, governor of Guerrero State, arrived here at the invitation of Bulgaria's State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov. Mr Zhivkov visited this state during his official visit to Mexico last April.

The principal objective of the Mexican governor's visit is to become familiar with the development of [words indistinct] agriculture and the food industry and also to discuss some new specific opportunities for further expansion and deepening of mutual cooperation.

As is known, on the basis of the agreements signed during the (?visit of) the president of Mexico, Mr Jose Lopez Portillo, to Bulgaria in May last year and in fulfillment of the instructions given by the leaders of the two countries, a team of Bulgarian agricultural experts is already working in Guerrero State.

Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Engineer Ruben Figueroa Figueroa.

During the business talk a number of questions concerning cooperation in agriculture and the food industry were discussed.

It was noted that the programme outlined is being successfully implemented and that there exist favourable prospects for the further expansion and deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

Engineer Ruben Figueroa Figueroa expressed his satisfaction with the results achieved and the work so far of Bulgarian specialists in Guerrero State.

STATE COUNCIL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ECUADOR

AU071922 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 7 (BTA)--A delegation of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, left for Quito to attend the celebrations on August 10th of this year in connection with the taking office of the newly elected president of the Republic of Ecuador.

ZHIVKOV GREETS PLO'S 'ARAFAT ON BIRTHDAY

AU061755 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 6 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 6 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on his 50th birthday.

"Your path of life and your revolutionary activity are unbreakably bound with the longtime heroic struggle of the Palestine people, who, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization you chair, have scored remarkable successes in the struggle to attain their inalienable national rights, including the right to an independent national state of their own" reads the telegram. "Deservingly your heroic struggle has won the hearts of the Bulgarian working people, who loyal as they are to their international duty, allies in search of stable and just peace in the Middle East and with the equal participation of all the countries concerned," the Palestine Liberation Organization included. [sentence as received]

"We hold in high esteem your contribution to the strengthening and promotion of friendly relations between the Bulgarian and the Arab people of Palestine and we are convinced that these relations will continue to grow and expand in the name of our common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, in our struggle for peace and social progress.

ZHIVKOV GREETS PDRY'S ISMA'IL ON BIRTHDAY

AU061426 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Greeting message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council's Presidium, on the occasion of his 40th birthday.]

[Text] Dear Comrade 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il: On the occasion of your 40th birthday please accept on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, Bulgaria's communists and working people, and on my personal behalf most cordial and warm fraternal greetings.

I am happy to greet in your person the prominent organizer and leader of the long struggles for national liberation of the heroic PDRY people, the worthy patriot and revolutionary-internationalist, who has dedicated his life to the struggle for freedom and socialism.

We highly value your contribution to further strengthening and expanding the relations of sincere friendship and cooperation which connect our two parties and countries. I would like to assure you that the Bulgarian people will further steadily support the friendly PDRY people in your constructive work for strengthening the socioeconomic transformations in your country and the struggle for defending your revolutionary achievements.

We wish you, dear Comrade 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, good health and further successes in your highly responsible and fruitful activity in the struggle for peace and social progress and constructing the new society in the PDRY.

TOURISM COMMITTEE SUGGESTS BEST ROUTES FOR CROSSING YUGOSLAVIA

LD072022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Since many of our citizens have asked about travel to Bulgaria via Yugoslav territory, the governmental committee for foreign tourism suggests the following most suitable routes from the Hungarian frontier:

First: Horgos-Subotica-Belgrade-Nis-Dimitrovgrad;

Second: Tompa-Kelebia-Subotica-Belgrade-Nis-Dimitrovgrad.

Each route over Yugoslav territory is about 550 km long. The governmental committee also points out the necessity of paying highway tolls and the need to strictly observe traffic regulations. The return highway toll between Subotica and Belgrade is 40 dinars, and between Belgrade and Nis 120 dinars. For these trips Czechoslovak citizens must have valid Czechoslovak passports. An identify card with an exit permit endorsement is not sufficient.

INTERNATIONAL AID SHIPMENT LEAVES PRAGUE FOR MANAGUA

LD061725 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] An Aeroflot plane with drugs and food for the Nicaraguan people flew today from Ruzyne Airport, Prague, to Managua. The 28-ton shipment was supplied by trade union centers of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Cyprus and France and by the International Committee of Solidarity With the Chilean [as heard] People, in response to a WFTU appeal for fraternal aid to Nicaragua.

Also aboard the plane was a WFTU delegation headed by its secretary, Juan Campos, who will hand the gift over to the Nicaraguan people. The WFTU at the same time appealed to world organizations to participate as much as possible in international solidarity actions in aid of the Nicaraguan people.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH POLAND--The value of the mutual exchange of products between the Czechoslovak and Polish automobile industries amounts to R100 million annually. The first agreement was concluded between the Karosa enterprise in Vysoke Myto and the Jelcz automobile plant; their cooperation to date has produced more than 25,000 buses. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

STATE OF HARVEST--By 30 July 20.9 percent of cereals had been harvested in the CSSR, which is more than as of the same time last year. In Slovakia 58.1 percent of all cereals were harvested by this date, compared with 37 percent last year. While in 1978 less than 50,000 hectares had been harvested in the Czech lands by this date, this year it is more than double that amount. The second mowing of perennial fodder crops has been carried out on 66.7 percent of the planned acreage statewide; meadows and pastures have been mowed on 32.3 percent of all areas for the second time (34.5 percent in the Czech lands and 29 percent in Slovakia). More attention should be devoted to the gathering of early potatoes, which is lagging in comparison with last year. While in 1978 in the Czech lands early potatoes had been harvested on more than 60 percent by this time, this figure is only 46 percent this year. The situation in Slovakia where two-thirds of the potatoes remain to be harvested is similar. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

HOEPPNER INTERVIEWED ON SOLIDARITY CONSIGNMENT FOR KABUL

DW071608 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1214 GMT 7 Aug 79 DW

[Text] As is known, a group of counterrevolutionaries infiltrated from abroad last Sunday and tried to provoke rebellion in Afghanistan. These agents were supported by revolutionary circles inside the country. Security forces and army units, however, succeeded in restoring order in the country within only a short period of time. In order to bring rapid relief to the victims of this onslaught on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, an IL-18 aircraft of the Interflug at this hour is on its way from Berlin-Schoenefeld to Kabul. Rudi Hoeppner, deputy secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, informed our reporter (Fredy Hoppe) about the volume of the soldarity goods flown to Afghanistan.

[Hoeppner--Begin recording] It is medicines and drugs, surgical instruments and field hospital equipment. What is characteristic of this consignment, on the other hand, is that the Afghan side had asked for GDR aid in the field of education. This actually means that we are carrying with us school materials from exercise books, pencils and erasers to equipment for training facilities.

[Question] This manifestation of solidarity for the people in Afghanistan is actually not the first action of our country's Solidarity Committee, but rather the continuation of a traditional comradely ralationship.

[Answer] Yes, there have long been close fraternal relations between party and government of the GDR and the Afghan revolutionary forces as well as the democratic government. Since last year, since the successful revolution in Afghanistan, working people of the GDR have been rendering active solidarity with the Afghan people, and I believe that this consignment comes just at the right time, for as we have learned from the most recent reports the reactionary forces are raising their heads in a more and more open way and, by exercizing terror, are trying to stop social progress,. This is why I believe that this consignment is of great benefit. We will do everything to insure that the shipment will arrive safely at this destination and will serve to render swift assistance.

[Question] And to whom will this solidarity donatinn from the GDR then be given?

[Answer] We were informed by our embassy that we will be received by the foreign minister and that we will have an opportunity to hold negotiations on further solidarity shipments. We will do this so that our aid will become even more concrete and effective in order to render evan more active assistance to the revolutionary forces in Afghanistan. [end recording]

COMMENTATOR SCORES CIA STUDY ON USSR OIL SHORTAGE

DW080847 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 2 Aug 79 DW

[Eberhard Seybold commentary]

[Text] The American intelligence service CIA has discovered now that the Soviet Union will be unable to produce sufficient oil for domestic consumption within the foreseeable future; the CIA made a few conclusions on which Eberhard Seybold comments: First, there is this oil shortage. Basically one could ignore the whole matter. Year after year the American intelligence service or other Western institutions circulate papers in the world demonstrating that the Soviet Union in this or that economic field faces bankruptcy and that it is hopelessly ruined. These Cassandra statements have been made as long as the Soviet Union has existed but they have never brought any influence to bear on the speed at whichthe Soviet economy is growing.

The recent CIA paper bases its shortage prognoses on the decreasing production in such traditional Soviet oil areas as Baku or the middle area of the Volga River, but it leaves out--wisely, I would say--the resources found in western Siberia. Why did the Soviet Union explore for oil in western Siberia, you might ask. Namely because the output of the old areas could not be increased any more. For years western Siberia supplied two-thirds of the oil needed by the country, making the Soviet Union the world's greatest oil producer. And yet not all resources by far have been explored or opened up. It is a completely different matter that the Soviet Union pays attention to careful and rational handling of oil and that all energy sources there have been producing a balanced output.

This balance is lacking in the American energy policy, and this led to the known critical situation. Maybe the CIA wanted to distract attention from this.

But let us now view the conclusions drawn from the alleged calamity of the Soviet Union. This really becomes dangerous. If the Soviet Union does not have enough of its own oil, argues the CIA, it will appear more on the world market as a buyer and military confrontation with the United States in the Mideast and the Persian Gulf would be possible. The United States depends very much on the oil from there. That is the rub, as one says. So this is an oily variety of the anti-Soviet lie indicating a threat. Sooner or later the Russians might try to take the Arab oil by force.

Is this not a fantastic justification, for example, for the plans of the American war ministry to set up an emergency unit of 100,000 men for the Mideast or other parts of the world--a unit to become active wherever Washington considers its economic, political or strategic interests jeopardized? These plans are being supported by manipulations of public opinion and by declaring the area around the Persian Gulf as a war theater. Insurance agencies fill their pockets by demanding considerable insurance sums from Western trade vessels passing through this region. Moreover, there is an increasing number of naval visits in politically ticklish ports as well as oil-consuming military maneuvers.

The CIA paper on Soviet oil fits smoothly into the great concept whereby additional material for military conflicts in the Middle East area is amassed, an area that is already critical. This is supposed to make you forget that the aggravated energy crisis of the West is not the fault of the Soviet Union. This is supposed to make you forget that the Soviet Union never used military force with an aggressive intention in order to maintain its interests. The authors of the CIA report seem to have acted according to the motto: I trust that others will also do what I plan to do.

FDJ DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN MONGOLIA

LD072303 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The first week of friendship began in Ulaanbaatar today between the youth of the Mongolian People's Republic and the GDR. Delegations of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League [Revsomol], [word indistinct] and the FDJ also began official talks. The delegations are led by the first secretary of the Revsomol Central Committee, Lodongiyn Tudeb, and Secretary of the FDJ Central Council Guenter Rettner. Present at the opening ceremony were representatives [words indistinct] and from the GDR. [passage indistinct] The participants received with thanks messages of greetings from the leading representatives of their two states, Erich Honecker and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker described the friendship week in his message as convincing evidence of the close alliance between the two states. The stable foundation for this was formed by the friendship treaty of May 1977. [passage indistinct] The meeting would undoubtedly produce a new impetus for (?consolidating) the alliance between the two youth organizations.

SED DELEGATION GREETS GUYANESE PARTY CONGRESS

LD0623CO East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the SED Central Committee has conveyed fraternal greetings from the communists of the GDR to the 20th party congress of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana. Prof Dr Joerg Vorholzer, deputy department head of the Central Committee, underlined the internationalist cooperation between the two parties which has proved itself over many years. The party congress is attended by many deputations from fraternal parties of socialist countries and Latin America.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: SS CHIEF'S WIDOW APPLIES FOR PENSION IN FRG

AU071556 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[ADN Bonn dispatch: "Compensation for SS Murderer Kappler: FRG Authorities Accepted Application of the War Criminal's Widow; Mother of Sailor Sentenced to Death by Filbinger Left Without Pension"]

[Text] Authorities in Soltau Kreis [FRG province of Lower Saxony] have accepted an application for compensation for prisoners of war for the former SS police chief of Rome, Kappler, and have forwarded it for further processing. The mother of sailor Walter Groeger, however, who was sentenced to death in January 1945 by the then naval judge and subsequently Baden-Wuerttemberg premier, Filbinger, and executed, is still being refused a pension. That from reports of Friday's [3 August] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU.

The application for compensation accepted by the authorities was submitted by the widow of SS killer Kappler who died in 1978. In doing so she was able to refer to a so-called "law on indemnifications for prisoners of war," according to which up to M12,000 will be paid "if the status of a prisoner of war is established." But, according to the paper the authorities "did not yet wish to provide information" about the status of the application.

Kappler had been sentenced to life imprisonment for the massacre of 335 people in the vicinity of Rome, ordered by him in 1944. On 15 August 1977 he was able to escape, with the assistance of accomplices and the FRG secret services. At Kappler's funeral in Soltau, neo-Nazis paid the last honors with the Hitler salute to the SS criminal who personally participated in the mass murder in the Ardeatinian caves.

The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU underscored that the appropriate FRG authorities "have not yet decided" on the claim to a subsidy of the mother of murdered sailor Walter Groeger 34 years after his execution. The death sentence had been obtained by the then Hitlerite naval judge, Filbinger, who also had brought about additional death sentences against soldiers. In the view of the Hannover pension office the verdict against Walter Groeger constitutes an "arbitrary measure of National Socialist justice." Nevertheless Mrs Groeger who today lives "under very difficult financial conditions" does not yet receive any parent's pension.

In the same issue FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU reported that the ancient Bavarian Nazi, retired Federal Railway Director Hans Kroker, who publicly termed witness' depositions on the crimes of Hitler fascism lies, is still collecting a monthly pension of M3,500. Kroker, an NSDAP member since 1932 and a member of the SS since 1933, worked at the SS court in Berlin. A few months ago he brought charges through his counsel against an FRG journalist who had stated in a TV discussion that several of her relatives were gassed in a concentration camp. The lawyer stated: My client regards the gassing story as a horror tale that was disproved a long time ago and he feels personally "defamed."

FRG BOAT VIOLATES STATE BORDER ON ELBE RIVER

AU071554 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 4 August 1979 the FRG motorboat Doerte violated the state border in the Elbe River in the region of Bolzenburg, Hagenow Kreis, and landed on the GDR bank, with FRG citizen Joachim Frenzel and two other persons who lacked identification on board. According to their statements they are FRG citizens Peter and Angelika Kruse. They were handed over to the competent GDR organs for the ascertainment of their identity and of the details of the border violation.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR BORDER VIOLATION 5 AUGUST

AU081032 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 5 August 1979, FRG citizen Dieter Klotzbach violated the GDR border in Bad Salzungen Kreis. He was arrested and handed over to the competent GDR bodies for an investigation of the details of the border violation.

RUNAWAY CHILDREN RETURNED TO WEST BERLIN

AU081033 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 6 August 1979, 15-year-old Georg Weiss and 14-year-old Ralf Grocke from West Berlin were handed over to the competent organs of the Senat of Berlin (West). The youngsters had run away from an institution and had been picked up on 4 August on transit train D 308 at the GDR border checkpoint of Berlin-Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse.

BRIEFS

AID FOR VIETNAM--The motorship "Leipzig" with another cargo of solidarity goods on board has moored in Haiphong harbor. The more than 600 tons of cargo, financed from donations of the GDR population, also comprises school furniture and teaching appliances as well as materials and equipment for trade enterprises given through GDR solidarity with Vietnam. The "Leipzig" had previously called at the port of Vinh. Materials and vehicles had been unloaded there with the help of the crew in short time. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

FRELIMO DELEGATION VISIT--On Thursday [2 Aug] Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for talks the FRELIMO delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique under the leadership of Central Committee member Estevao Jacobe Chilave. This group is paying a study visit to the GDR. Druing the friendly talks Paul Verner gave an account of topical problems of SED policy and of the broad popular movement in preparation for the 30th GDR anniversary. The Mozambique guests, who had studied problems of party structure and the work of the party's basic branches during their visit to the GDR, appreciated the close and fruitful cooperation with the SED. The talks were attended by Werner Eberlein, member of the SED's Central Auditing Commission and deputy department head of the SED's Central Committee. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

POLISH PEASANTS PARTY VISIT--Ernst Goldenbaum, chairman of the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany, received in Berlin on Thursday [2 August] Bornislaw Owsianik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Main Committee of the United Polish Peasants Party, for talks. Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting. The further deepening of cooperation between the two parties was central to the talks. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GASOLINE TALKS IN ROMANIA

LD072025 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 7 (MTI)--The Hungarian delegation which under the leadership of Deputy Home Trade Minister Karoly Molnar had been negotiating with Romanian Deputy Minister for Tourism Costache Smeu [name as received] on the Romanian moves on the purchase of petrol for hard currency, today returned to Budapest. Both sides voiced their stances on the measures introduced and agreed to continue the discussions in Budapest at a later date.

MSZMP'S ACZEL, GYENES RECEIVE ITALIAN CP LEADER PAJETTA

LD071926 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 7 (MTI)--Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the CC, today met with Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Italian Communist Party leadership, who is spending some of his holidays in Hungary as guest of the HSWP Central Committee. At the cordial discussions the sides informed each other about their parties' positions, activities, and exchanged views on timely questions of the international situation and the communist and workers movement. They reiterated the intention to further improve comradely relations and cooperation between the HSWP and the ICP in the spirit of international solidarity.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 1-7 AUGUST

LD072014 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 7 (MTI)--At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee a delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand including General Secretary George E. Jackson, and Political Committee member Marilyn Tucker, paid a visit to Hungary between August 1 and 7.

The delegation was met by Dezso Nemes, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the CC. Janos Berecz, head of the CC's Foreign Department, and his deputy Gyula Horn also carried on talks with the [word indistinct]. The delegation paid visits to the CCTU, to the trade union of railway workers and to several agricultural and industrial undertakings.

At the cordial and comradely talks the representatives of the two fraternal parties briefed each other on the situation in their countries, on their parties' activities and on tasks they were facing. A broad exchange of views developed between them on the situation in the international communist and workers movement and on timely world issues. The HSWP officials reiterated their party's solidarity with the struggle the Zelanian [as received] Socialist Unity Party was fighting against the policy of the monopolies, for the social and economic interests and enforcement of the political rights of the workers, for uniting in action the Zelanian working class and for rallying the progressive forces in the defence of peace. The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand emphasized that the international activity of the HSWP was serving well the common cause of world peace and social progress. Both parties regard it their internationalist mission to promote strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement, and to help unite the world's anti-imperialist forces in keeping with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The visit of the Zelanian fraternal party has further deepened comradely cooperation between the two parties.

The party delegation of New Zealand left Hungary today.

SENATOR JACKSON'S VISIT TO PRC NOTED

LD071902 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 7 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent Endre Aczel reports from Beijing: Senator Henry Jackson, leading figure of the anti-SALT Congress lobby, Tuesday night arrived in Beijing, "to meet a personal invitation by prime minister Deng Xiaoping," as he put it, but formally as guest of the Chinese Foreign Institute.

In his airport interview Jackson said: "One cannot conduct negotiations with the Chinese without mentioning SALT," which, according to Jackson, causes "geopolitical troubles" to China. The Chinese Government has not as yet voiced any opinion about the arms limitation agreement signed in Vienna, but the official press has always been rather in the opposition camp.

Otherwise the openly "hawk" American Senator has offered several unmistakable and as well geopolitically motivated signs of his friendly feelings towards China. He said that the U.S. legislation should "immediately" approve the Chinese-American trade agreement, and that [the] government should "without delay" grant the most favoured nation treatment to China. Jackson even said that the delays so far had been "too much." Being, however, co-author of the law modification which subjects granting the most favoured nation treatment to the so-called "free immigration," the senator felt an urge to explain why in his opinion China should get the treatment and the Soviet Union denied the same. In his view the Chinese "have already supplied the necessary guarantees" to prove their worthiness, whereas he did not experience anything similar from the Soviet side.

At the same time no one in Beijing seems to be aware that China has done anything to commit itself in favour of such a "free immigration" policy supported by Jackson and his group as such commitment would also be to the contrary of Chinese political concepts.

BRIEFS

IRAQI ECONOMISTS DELEGATION--The delegation of Iraqi economists led by Muhammad Yasin Hammadi, director general of the Iraqi Price Control Bureau, departed from Budapest on Saturday [4 August]. At the invitation of Secretary of State Bela Csiko-Nagy, chairman of the National Material and Price Control Bureau, the delegation had spent almost a month in Hungary. It studied the price system and price control and had talks on topical aspects of price policy concerning the two countries. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Aug 79 p 3 AU]

BUSES FOR ANGOLA--A Hungarian bus assembly plant will be built in Angola. A contract on this has been signed by Moguert and Ikarus with an Angolan factory, and under its terms some 9,000 Ikarus buses will be assembled in the West African country over the next 10 years. The Hungarian company will also supply their Angolan partners with technical documentation, technological plans and special tools. Hungarian experts will also be sent, and Angolan skilled workers will be trained in Hungary. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD]

MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATION CEREMONY--Students graduating this year from the Miklos Zrinyi military academy received their diplomas at a 27 July presentation ceremony at the academy. The event was attended by Lajos Mehes, MSZMP Central Committee member and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee; Col Gen Karoly Csemi, secretary of state; Col Gen Yuriy Naumenko, representative of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact United Armed Forces in Hungary; and Mikhail Polyakov, member of the Military Council of the Soviet Southern Army Group stationed temporarily in our country. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jul 79 p 3 AU]

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER OLSZEWSKI VIEWS COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU071600 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Aug 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Statement made to PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat by Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy: "Continuous Increase in Trade and Economic Cooperation With the USSR"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] TRADE EXCHANGES AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH THE USSR ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE EXTERNAL FACTORS THAT HAVE FACILITATED AND SPEEDED UP THE POSTWAR SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLE'S POLAND. THE USSR WAS OUR FIRST TRADE PARTNER AND ITS SHARE IN OUR FOREIGN TRADE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR ACCOUNTED FOR OVER 90 PERCENT. IN A STATEMENT MADE TO PAP, JERZY OLSZEWSKI, MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND MARITIME ECONOMY, SPOKE OF OUR PAST AND PRESENT ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH THE USSR AND OF ITS ADVANTAGES AND PROSPECTS.

LET US BEGIN WITH THE FACT, MINISTER OLSZEWSKI SAID, THAT, REGARDLESS OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL PREMISES, THE SELECTION OF THE SOVIET UNION AS THE MAIN PARTNER IN OUR ECONOMIC COOPERATION WAS COMPATIBLE WITH THE MOST VITAL INTERESTS OF OUR COUNTRY. THE ENORMOUS ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS ENORMOUS AND THIRSTY MARKET SIMPLY COMPELLED US TO ESTABLISH TIGHTER ECONOMIC RELATIONS. THAT THE PREWAR GOVERNMENTS IN POLAND REJECTED THAT POSSIBILITY WAS TANTAMOUNT TO THE CONSCIOUS OR UNCONSCIOUS EFFORT TO HINDER DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES. I wish to stress that even the states with different sociopolitical systems which found themselves in a similar situation as Poland have based themselves to a great extent on economic cooperation with the USSR. Finland is the best example of that.

OUR PRESENT ECONOMIC LINKS WITH THE SOVIET UNION ARE VERY EXTENSIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE. The Soviet Union supplied and supplies us with the technologies we would never have been able to buy elsewhere in the world. In keeping with its industrialization and growing potential, Poland also has supplied the Soviet Union with the products it needs and, on the other hand, has proved a thirsty market for Soviet goods. FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OUR TRADE WITH THE SOVIET UNION WAS BASED ON PRINCIPLES OF MUTUAL ADVANTAGE. For the goods supplied on credit after the war by the Soviet Union to meet the vital needs of the population, to sustain the industry and mobilize transportation,we paid with the export of Polish coal and other goods as soon as we were able to do so.

Soviet Designs and Deliveries of Installations

IN THE FIRST YEARS OF OUR INDUSTRIALIZATION WE BUILT SCORES OF PROJECTS WITH THE HELP OF SOVIET DESIGNS AND INSTALLATIONS. The Lenin Metallurgical Combine near Krakow is an outstanding example of cooperation at that time. We have been able to finance such investments with the help of the growing export of our industrial goods to the Soviet Union. Our shipping industry has been able to become a world power, thanks to sales of our ships to the USSR. Other sectors of our industry, especially the sectors concerned with the production of railroad rolling stock, construction machinery, road machinery, machine tools and aviation, have also developed in that way.

THOSE ACTIVITIES HAVE ENABLED US TO COMPLETELY RESTRUCTURE ALL OUR EXPORTS, IN WHICH THE SHARE OF MACHINERY AND INSTALLATIONS HAS INCREASED FROM 2 PERCENT IN 1947 TO 47 PERCENT NOW. AS FOR THE SOVIET UNION, WE SUPPLY IT WITH SOME 11 PERCENT OF THE MACHINERY AND INSTALLATIONS IT IMPORTS. THE USSR CONTINUES TO BE THE BIGGEST BUYER OF OUR PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED BY MANY BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.

IN ITS TURN THE SOVIET UNION MEETS THE PRIORITY NEEDS OF THE POLISH ECONOMY IN MACHINERY AND INSTALLATIONS. About one-quarter of Poland's needs in imported capital goods are met by the Soviet Union. The supply to the Katowice Metallurgical Plant of installations such as large furnaces, oxygen converters, rolling plants and other plants has been of paramount importance for the Polish economy in the past few months.

Raw and Other Materials

THE USSR IS POLAND'S CHIEF SUPPLIER OF RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS. Every fourth worker in our country processes those materials into finished goods. Poland meets most of its needs in crude oil, iron ore, nickel ore, aluminum, asbestos, cotton, apatites and other materials by buying them in the USSR. In exchange we sell bituminous coal, sulfur, zinc and copper to the Soviet Union. Wishing to obtain increased supplies of raw materials, for a number of years now we have particpated in the construction of large-scale mining and industrial projects in the USSR. The results of that participation have become tangible, especially this year, when Soviet raw and other materials have begun to reach our country in incresed quantities.

THE PRESENT STATE AND THE FUTURE OF OUR TRADE WITH THE SOVIET UNION ARE ILLUSTRATED BY THE UNDERTAKING RESULTING FROM OUR TWO COUNTRIES' PARTICIPATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF THE CEMA COUNTRIES. THE STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN OUR ECONOMY, IN PARTICULAR IN OUR INDUSTRY, WILL ENABLE US TO INTRODUCE ENTIRELY NEW LINES OF GOODS INTO TRADE. THIS WILL BE A RESULT OF INTENSIFIED INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION. THE LEADERS OF OUR TWO PARTIES--E. GIEREK AND L. BREZHNEV--HAVE MAPPED OUT THE LINES OF SUCH DEVELOPMENT.

Our exports to the USSR already include the first elements of a nuclear power plant; there will be more and more such elements as time goes by. With the help of Soviet supplies we also will build a nuclear power plant in our country. We are getting ready for cooperation with the Soviet industry in jointly building vessels and platforms for prospecting and exploiting oil and natural gas in sea and ocean areas. Polish-Soviet cooperation in the aviation industry is becoming increasingly closer. For example, we now have begun exporting the elements for the Soviet Il-86 Airbus. There are many more such new areas of cooperation. It is possible that one of them will become a new export specialty of ours.

Consultations Between Central Planning Bodies and Ministries

FOR SOME NOW, J. OLSZEWSKI SAID, THE CENTRAL PLANNING BODIES AND THE FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRIES OF POLAND AND THE USSR HAVE HELD CONSULTATIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR TRADE IN THE COMING 5-YEAR PERIOD. THE SOVIET UNION NOW ACCOUNTS FOR ONE-THIRD OF OUR TRADE. In absolute figures our mutual trade was worth over 30 billion convertible zlotys in 1978 (3 times as much as in 1970). In the coming years we want to increase still further our trade with the USSR. The size of that trade will be primarily determined by extensive and manifold economic cooperation.

OUR TRADE WITH THE USSR, AS WITH OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, IS BASED ON PLANNING AND IS LONG-TERM IN CHARACTER. THE FUNCTIONING OF MANY BRANCHES OF OUR ECONOMY AND THE PROSPECTS OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION HAVE BEEN SECURED PRECISELY BY THE INCREASING EXTENT OF OUR COOPERATION AND TRADE WITH THE USSR.

U.S. RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

LD071944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received a U.S. House of Representatives delegation, which is visiting Poland and which is being led by John Brademas, Democratic majority whip in the House of Representatives. During the meeting, issues concerning the future development of Polish-U.S. relations, including economic relations, were discussed. The talks also dealt with international problems, particularly those of disarmament and halting the arms race, as well as European security and cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Witold Lipski, deputy chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission; Marian Dobrosielski, deputy minister of foreign affairs [title as heard]; and Deputy Minister Wlodzimierz Janiurek, government press spokesman. William Schaufele, U.S. ambassador to Poland, was also present.

U.S. ADVISORY COMMITTEE DELEGATION ON HOLOCAUST ENDS VISIT

AU071538 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 3, 4, 5 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[PAP report: "Members of J. Carter's Advisory Committee For Remembrance of the Holocaust Have Left Poland"--passages in capitals printed in boldface type]

[Text] On 2 August, at the end of its visit, the delegation of the U.S. Presidential Committee for Remembrance of the Holocaust was received by Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

During its stay in Poland the delegation, which numbered over 30 persons, visited the sites of the Holocaust in Warsaw, Oswiecim and Treblinka and met with officials of the Polish People's Republic, social organizations and scientific, cultural and artisitic communities.

THE DELEGATION WAS INTERESTED IN THE PROBLEMS OF THE CONTINUED LEGAL LIABILITY FOR HITLERITE CRIMES AND OF THEIR DOCUMENTATION AND PROSECUTION AND ESTABLISHED WORKING CONTACTS WITH THE MAIN COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF HITLERITE CRIMES, WHICH IS A SECTION OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE. A MEETING WITH THE COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS OF STRUGGLE AND MARTYRDOM WAS DEVOTED TO PROBLEMS OF PERSERVING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF HITLERITE CRIMES IN POLAND, ESPECIALLY OF THE CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN.

At his meeting with journalists before leaving Warsaw by air, Chairman of the Presidential Committee Professor Wiesel said that the Polish visit had produced favorable results and that the talks had been held in an atmosphere of good will and close cooperation.

EMPHASIZING THE DEEP IMPRESSION MADE ON THE U.S. GUESTS BY THE SIGHTS OF THE FORMER HITLERITE CONCENTRATION CAMPS, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE EXPRESSED HIS INDIGNATION AT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE THE NERVE TO ASSERT THAT "OSWIECIM," "TREBLINKA," "SOBIBOR" AND "MAJDANEK" HAD NEVER EXISTED.

Speaking of Hitlerite genocide, Professor Wiesel said that that subject was being discussed to this day in the United States, that young Americans were also interested in it and that the American schools were bringing up this subject during instruction. Professor Wiesel said that his committee would advise President Carter to sponsor measures to create a living monument to the times of the Holocaust in the form of educational activities, cultural works and artistic productions.

GOVERNMENT REPLY TO WALDHEIM NOTE ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY REPORTED

LD072132 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug, PAP--The Government of Polish People's Republic replied to the U.N. secretary general's note concerning the strengthening of international security. The reply reads, inter alia:

The basic guideline of Poland's foreign policy throughout the 35 years of her existence has been the action for the cause of consolidating peace and international security.

This policy is guided by historical experiences of the nation, and in particular by conclusions drawn from tragic experiences of World War II and progressive principles stemming from her socialist system.

The concern to consolidate international security has been recently, and throughout the post war period alike, the subject of numerous decisions and resolutions taken by highest state authorities: the Diet (Sejm) and the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

On February 17th, 1979, the Diet (Sejm) approved, among other main guidelines of the Polish foreign policy, the actions aimed at consolidating of security, the halting of the arms race and for disarmament.

Poland, both alone and together with her allies, has recently put forward numerous important proposals, both in and outside the UNO aimed, to various extent and in different fields, at strengthening of the basis of international security and consolidation of the processes of detente and cooperation among states, particularly in Europe.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic with particular appreciation has welcomed the adoption of a number of important resolutions on different aspects of international security by the General Assembly of the United Nations and in particular of the draft declaration of the preparation of societies for life in peace (Resolution No 33/73) submitted by Poland.

In present situation, the halting of arms race, gradual reduction of the level of military balance and undertaking to concrete disarmament measures assumes particular significance.

The peaceful vision of the world can be realised only on the basis of principle of equal mutual security of all states, irrespective of their size, geographical location, and their participation or non-participation in military blocks. Having this in mind the Government of the Polish People's Republic, together with the Polish nation, welcomed with deep appreciation the SALT II agreement between the USSR and the USA.

In order to ensure international security in today's world, it is essential to eliminate not only the political sources of conflicts. The search for international security must be accompanied by efforts aimed at prevention of nuclear conflict in particular.

In view of its historic experiences and geographical location Poland attaches great importance to the consolidation of security in Europe.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to reaffirm its readiness to undertake measures--within its possibilities--for the implementation of the UN declaration on the strengthening of international security.

AGERPRES ISSUES STATEMENT ON FUEL RESTRICTIONS FOR FOREIGN TRAVELERS

AU071830 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The Romanian press agency AGERPRES is authorized to state the following:

Certain foreign press agencies, particularly MTI, the press agency of the Hungarian People's Republic, have lately issued various news reports concerning fuel supplies to foreign tourists on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Since some of these news reports distort the facts and misinform public opinion in the respective countries, AGERPRES turned to the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications and asked them for the necessary clarifications and explanations.

The information received from representatives of the two ministries leads to the following conclusions:

In accordance with existing agreements between Romania and the socialist countries, as well as other countries, foreign tourists arriving in Romania on a contract basis via public transport means like trains, planes and buses can travel on Romanian territory in keeping with the provisions of these agreements. As a matter of fact, about 94,000 foreign tourists are currently spending their holidays in Romania on the basis of previously concluded agreements and using private cars, of which about 4,700 tourists are from the GDR; 7,000 from the Polish People's Republic; 4,100 from the Hungarian People's Republic; and 12,500 from the CSSR. Foreign tourists traveling in Romania and using private transport means, namely passenger cars, can buy fuel under the condition that they observe the legal norms included in Decree No 277 of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania issued on 26 July 1979.

As is well known, as a result of the continuous increase in the price of oil on the world market and the increase in the retail price of oil in many European countries, including the neighboring socialist countries except for the USSR, and in view of the need to save fuel and insure adequate supplies to the people, Romania also had to modify conditions for fuel purchases and to increase prices, which, even in the new circumstances, are under the levels reached in certain neighboring countries.

In view of the fact that the entire quantity of imported oil, which amounts to over half of Romania's consumption, is paid for only in hard currencies, the 26 July State Council decree establishes that all foreign tourists arriving in our country by private cars may purchase fuel with coupons paid for either in freely convertible currencies or, in the case of socialist countries, in the nonconvertible currencies of these countries, provided that appropriate agreements are reached between the relevant bodies of our countries. Tourists from socialist countries can obtain gasoline in Romania on the basis of coupons paid for in the currency of the respective countries, provided that conventions are concluded stipulating that every 3 months the relevant bodies of each country repay the balance resulting from fuel consumption for nonorganized tourism either in fuels, other goods of equal economic value, or in hard currencies.

In this respect, on 26 July the Romanian representatives suggested to the interested countries that they reach a principled agreement by 1 August on a way for further supplying fuel to tourists traveling by private cars. They suggested that tourists continue to be able to purchase fuel, gasoline and lubricants as they had done previously, in the currencies of the respective countries, and that Romanian tourists traveling in these countries be able to purchase fuel under the same conditions and that the balances be settled between relevant bodies under the aforementioned conditions.

These settlement proposals were included in a draft agreement which was presented in time to the respective countries.

However, the proposals of the relevant Romanian bodies aiming at adequately resolving the question of fuel supplies to foreign tourists, with payment made in the currencies of the respective countries, were not properly heeded. That is why, on 1 August, tourists from certain countries wishing to enter Romania could not purchase fuel in their own currencies; concerning tourists already in Romania on the day of the decree, it had been stipulated and the respective countries were informed that they would receive fuel, gasoline and lubricants in return for payment in the currencies of the respective countries until their departure from the Socialist Republic of Romania. The only restriction stipulated in the decree concerning these tourists was that, on leaving our country, they could not take out more than 10 liters of gasoline per car. Concerning tourists vacationing in other countries but who are in transit through Romania, the Romanian authorities announced that they could purchase the necessary fuel for their return trip until 10 August, with payment being made in the currencies of the respective countries.

It is therefore quite clear that the measures on fuel supplies do not in the least affect organized tourism by train, plane and buses, while tourists traveling by private cars can continue to pay in the currencies of their countries, subject to adequate agreements between relevant bodies on quarterly payments of imbalances that may emerge in the favor of one or the other side.

In connection with these issues and in view of the fact that certain press agencies, particularly MTI, the press agency of the Hungarian People's Republic, referred to violation of certain agreements, we want to specify that there is no understanding or agreement on supplying fuel that Romania buys in hard currency in exchange for nonconvertible currencies.

Concerning fuel supplies to passenger and freight road transportation means, the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications told the Romanian press agency AGERPRES that the Hungarian side unilaterally enforced as of 15 June, 1979 a compulsory permit payable in forints for the right to buy fuel, including that for transportation means in the local border traffic, as follows:

1,200 forints for trucks of 8 tons and more; 700 forints for coaches and buses; 500 forints for trucks under 8 tons; 3,000 forints for trucks traveling in the local traffic zone for a maximum distance of 50 km;

We add that payment for this permit is compulsory even if no fuel is purchased on the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic.

This measure has caused serious difficulties both to passenger and public transportation from and to Hungary as well as to the local border traffic and to goods transportation. Following this measure, the Romanian motor vehicles which did not have the required money were banned from returning to Romania or driving through Hungary. Although the relevant Romanian bodies applied to the authorities of the Hungarian People's Republic to lift these taxes, which contravene existing agreements between our countries, no answer was received. On the contrary, as of 1 August 1979, it was required that payment of these taxes be made in freely convertible currencies as follows: $60 for trucks of 8 tons and more; $35 for coaches and buses; and $25 for trucks under 8 tons. In addition, the quantity of fuel supplied on the basis of these permits payable in freely convertible currencies was limited as follows: 150 liters for trucks of 8 tons and more; 100 liters for coaches and buses; and 60 liters for trucks under 8 tons. The permit is valid for only one fuel purchase; any other fuel purchase in excess of the established level requires the purchase of a new permit.

In consideration of the public opinion in the respective countries, the press agencies ought to give true information, in view of the fact that the press and media should disseminate truth and realities and should serve the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

The Romanian press agency AGERPRES is authorized by the relevant Romanian ministries to state that tourists arriving in organized trips via public transport means--plane, train and bus--can travel in Romania under the same conditions as in the past; tourists from socialist countries traveling in Romania by private car also can purchase fuel in the nonconvertible currencies of the respective countries provided that appropriate agreements are reached.

The Romanian transportation and tourism authorities express the hope that the relevant organizations in the interested countries will act so that such agreements are reached in order to insure the proper development of all kinds of tourism.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VISIT TO FRANCE

AU080858 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 6 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Text of joint Romanian-French communique on Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's visit to Paris from 2 to 4 August]

[Text] Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei paid an official visit to France between 2 and 4 August 1979 at the invitation of French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

During his stay, Stefan Andrei was received by the President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing. On that occasion, the Romanian foreign minister conveyed to the French president a message of friendship from President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as best wishes for the French people.

The president of the Republic of France asked Stefan Andrei to convey friendly greetings to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and wishes for prosperity to the Romanian people.

During his visit the Romanian minister was also received by French Senate Chairman Alain Poher. During their talks, which proceeded in a climate of friendship and trust, the two foreign ministers emphasized the impetus given the Romanian-French relations by the meeting held in March 1979 between the heads of state of the two countries. The ministers examined measures to implement the decisions envisaged in the documents concluded on the occasion of that meeting.

The two foreign ministers devoted special attention to Romanian-French economic relations, and expressed their governments' determination to make every effort to expand and intensify these relations in keeping with the great potential of the two countries' economies. Stressing the increasing scope of Romanian-French economic cooperation, the two ministers noted with satisfaction the important role played along this line by the Joint Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, whose last session was held in Bucharest.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the intensification of commercial exchanges and with the favorable development of industrial cooperation, especially in the areas of the automobile industry, aeronautics and data processing, and stressed the importance of the prospects opened up by this cooperation in the fields of power installations, audio-visual technology and telecommunications. [paragraph continues]

They also emphasized their interest in cooperation in conserving energy and raw materials. The two ministers stressed the need to step up the negotiations underway on certain important projects, with a view to rapidly realizing them. They reasserted their governments' determination by 1980 to double, or exceed even more the trade volume recorded in 1975 on the most balanced bases possible.

The two ministers mentioned the importance that the two governments attach to developing cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Romania and France. They agreed that new efforts should be made to increase the volume and quality of exchanges in this area.

The two foreign ministers exchanged detailed views on current international issues. They reasserted Romania's and France's determination to make every effort to strengthen and consolidate detente, which should be based on respect for the independence and sovereignty of the states and on their right to freely elect their path of development without any foreign interference.

The two ministers emphasized the importance of the implementation of the final Helsinki document for continuing and strengthening the process of detente, and for strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe. They highlighted that strict respect for the principles and integral implementation of the provisions adopted in Helsinki in 1975 by the 35 countries which participated in the CSCE is an essential factor along this line. The two ministers expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will permit further progress and that it will mark a significant stage in strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe. They also pointed out that Romania and France are determined to make an active contribution to attaining this goal, and to cooperate toward this purpose.

The two ministers, concerned about the arms stockpiling in Europe, insisted that specific and efficient disarmament measures should be adopted, measures leading to strengthening detente and security on the continent. They reaffirmed that Romania and France are in favor of a conference on disarmament in Europe with the participation of the countries which signed the Helsinki final document, and designed to consolidate trust and reduce arms considerably. The two ministers also stressed the importance disarmament measures, which should account for all the countries right to security. They highlighted the UN role in this respect.

The Romanian and French foreign ministers emphasized the need for intensified international efforts for development and for establishing a more just and equitable international system.

Noting the existence of hotbeds of tension and conflict in the world, the two ministers stressed the importance of resolving conflicts through peaceful means through negotiations without any use or threat of force.

The two ministers expressed their conviction that the official visit paid by the Romanian foreign minister to France and the talks conducted on this occasion made an important contribution to strengthening the Romanian-French relations of friendship and cooperation in all areas.

The Romanian foreign minister invited the French foreign minister to make an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR HELD, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU061541 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of our country led by Marin Constantin, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, visited the USSR from 30 July to 3 August. The delegation members conducted talks at the Ministry of Procurement and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR on specific matters pertaining to bilateral cooperation. The delegation was received by V. K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, and by G. S. Zolotukhin, minister of procurement.

During the visit, a protocol on scientific-technical cooperation and collaboration for 1979-80 was signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of our country and the USSR Ministry of Procurement.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FORMER ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER RABIN

AU071940 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Text] President Nicoale Ceausescu today received Yizhaq Rabin, former prime minister of the State of Israel, who is visiting our country. The guest thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the meeting, for the invitation to visit Romania and for the opportunity to acquaint himself with the achievements of contemporary Romania. He also extended to the Romanian head of state feelings of high esteem and consideration and best wishes on behalf of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction with the good relations between the RCP and the Israel Labor Party and between Romania and Israel and the conviction that Yizhaq Rabin's visit to our country will contribute to developing these relations. President Nicolae Ceausescu also thanked the guest for the wishes extended to him and asked him to convey best wishes to Prime Minister Begin.

During the meeting the two sides discussed topical international issues, particularly the Middle East situation, as well as ways and means for attaining a global, lasting and just peace in that region as soon as possible. In this respect President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's concern with proceeding without delay to attaining an overall peace, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to resolving the Palestinian people's problem, including the creation of a free and independent Palestinian state, and to guaranteeing the territorial integrity of all states in that area.

Both sides expressed the desire that relations between Romania and Israel should continue to develop in the economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of international peace, detente and cooperation.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

FORESTRY MINISTER HAS TALKS WITH EGYPTIAN HOUSING MINISTER

AU061110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 6 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/8/1979--Talks between Ludovic Fazekas, Romanian minister of forestry and building materials, and Mustafa al-Hafnawi, minister of housing of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is paying a visit to Romania, started in Bucharest on August 6.

SWISS RADICAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU071944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/8/1979--On Tuesday, Mimai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, met with the delegation of the Radical-Democratic Party of Switzerland, led by Vernard Dupont, vice-president of the party, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

During the talk held on the occasion views were exchanged on the current and future preoccupations of the two parties. Both sides expressed the wish to further develop the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Switzerland, between the two peoples.

The same day the delegation of the Radical-Democratic Party of Switzerland had talks at the Grand National Assembly with Ioan Ceterchi, chairman of the Legislative Council, with other deputies. Information was exchanged on the parliamentary activity in the two countries for strengthening the cooperation between the supreme bodies of state power of Romania and Switzerland.

On Tuesday, Jean-Jacques Cevey, chairman of the National Tourism Office of Switzerland, had talks with Ion Tudor, first deputy minister of tourism, while Gertrude Girard Montet, chairman of the Swiss Association for Women's Rights, met with Maria Bobu, vice-chairman of the National Women's Council, with other members of the council.

The Swiss guests saw round the capital city, the "23 August" enterprise of Bucharest and some social-cultural establishments.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES, ADDRESSES CANADIAN FOLKLORE ENSEMBLE

7 August Performance

AU061346 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, this morning in Neptun resort, received the members of the Romanian Community Folklore Ensemble from Regina, Canada, which is touring our country. The meeting was attended by Comrades Iosif Banc, Cornel Burtica, Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Draganescu, Iosif Uglar and Nicolae Giosan, as well as representatives of the Romanian community from the Province of Saskatchewan."

After the performance that was given on the occasion, the floor was taken by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and by the folklore ensemble leader, Mrs Ecateriwa Banda.

Speech at Neptun Resort

AU071942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Report on speech made by President Nicolae Ceausescu on receiving Canadian folklore ensemble in Neptun on 7 August]

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/8/1979--Addressing warm greetings to the members of the "Mihai Minescu" Club, President Nicolae Ceausescu said among other things: The new society we are building in Romania must incorporate the best the Romanian people has in all domains, must synthesize the achievements of the national culture and science and blend them harmoniously with universal achievements since the progress of each and every nation, the building of a world of peace and international collaboration can be ensured only through the harmonious blending of national specificity with everything that is best in the world.

I would like you dear friends not to forget your homeland, the people from among which you come, to fulfill your duties to the country where you live and, at the same time, as Canadian citizens of Romanian origin, to do your utmost for the friendship between Romania and Canada, between our peoples, to be ambassadors, or better said messengers of the ancient culture of the Romanian people. You can be proud, he added, that you come from a people that for more than two millenia kept aloft the banner of independence, freedom and dignity, that is resolved, more than ever before, to do its utmost to safe guard its independence and sovereignty, to build socialism, for peace and collaboration with all the peoples of the world.

EFFORTS TO DEVELOP COOPERATION FOR ENERGY RESOURCES REPORTED

AU071055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/8/1979--The expansion and turning to good account of the energy raw materials base and of the hydropower potential, the acceleration of the development of nuclear energy, the more rapid and efficient use of new energy resources, the elaboration and introduction of some modern technologies contributing to fuel and electric power savings in all domains of activity, are some of the objectives of Romania's collaboration and cooperation in the field of energy.

As pointed out by the draft programme of research and development in energy over 1981-1990 and the main orientations until 2000, Romania will attach special importance to the expansion of collaboration with Yugoslavia and Bulgaria for the full utilization of the common power potential of the Danube as well as to the collaboration with the USSR, Turkey and Bulgaria in researching the possibilities of capitalizing energy raw materials and the power potential of the Black Sea waves.

Within the CMEA, Romania will participate in the special programmes of long-term collaboration with the other CMEA member countries in the domain of interconnection of electropower grids for reciprocal deliveries of electric power made available through the differences of crest loads as well as for granting assistance as needed.

At the same time, expanded will be the cooperation with the developing countries in view of capitalizing, on mutually advantageous bases, the various categories of energy resources existing in the respective countries through operations of tapping and of geological exploitation, the building of power units, the development of new energy resources and technologies.

Also developed will be the collaboration with other countries, inclusive of the developed capitalist ones, in building electric nuclear stations, in capitalizing new energy sources and promoting advanced energy technologies.

Romania will actively participate in joint research programmes initiated under the aegis of the UN as well as in actions of regional cooperation, oriented toward the solving of energy problems.

Romania produces and exports today thermic and thermopower stations, hydropower centrals, a wide range of equipment--hydraulic turbines of various powers, hydrogenerators and gates, turbo-aggregates--including high-power types and the necessary equipment--electric generators, installations for technological and electric boilers with 10 to 1,035 tons of steam per hour meant to function on the basis of methane, naphtha, coal.

Romania also exports installations for water treatment, fuel administration, automation installations, execution projects, ensures installing and provides assistance for installing and commissioning, the training of personnel for specialized units, both in Romania and in the respective countries.

At present, Romania builds high-power hydraulic turbines (several 178 mw Kaplan units are functioning at the Iron Gates Hydropower Station which was built in cooperation with Yugoslavia) while in the years to come she will manufacture big turbogenerators of 660, even 1,000 mw.

In 1990, 17-18 percent of Romania's electric power output will be supplied by nuclear stations. That is why Romania is interested in developing collaboration and cooperation in this domain with all states, in intensifying her participation in actions and exchanges within the International Atomic Energy Agency.

SCINTEIA DISCUSSES CONSERVATION OF FUEL, ENERGY

AU061248 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Let Us Conserve More and Take Firmer Action to Use Less Fuel and Energy!"]

[Text] To seriously conserve fuel and energy represents, through its scope and degree of urgency and through the scarcity that confronts the whole of mankind today, a problem that must concern each working man, each citizen; it is a problem of each of us, wherever we are--at our work place, in the street, in public places or at home.

The use of energy with maximum efficiency, the drastic reduction of energy consumption, is a vital target for our national economy. All of us are familiar with the provisions of the State Council decree on measures for rationally using and on reducing the consumption of electrical power, of thermal energy and natural gases. Those measures, established by decree, were urgently applied throughout the country in towns and villages because, from the very beginning, their particular importance was grasped for giving an impetus to rational energy consumption in keeping with the requirements of the current epoch and with the interests of the development of the economy on a healthy basis and with the interests of implementing the program on improving the people's living standard.

Along with those practical, immediate measures for applying the abovementioned decree, whereby we fulfill a natural requirement and a lofty patriotic duty, namely the duty of a strict husbanding and serious conservation of fuel and energy and of firmly eliminating any kind of waste--both as concerns household consumption and public illumination--we must intensify our efforts to drastically reduce energy consumption in industry. As is known, along with agriculture, investments and transportation, the industrial sector uses the greatest part of the country's energy budget at this time. Forcefully developed and modernized from one 5-year plan to the next one and strongly influenced by the achievements of contemporary science and technology, Romanian industry can and must also constantly compete with international achievements in such an important field as the fuel and energy consumption field. As has been repeatedly stressed by the party secretary general, in it and other sectors we must not be satisfied with comparing our own achievements; it is necessary for us to compare ourselves each time with the best results that have been recorded at a world level. It is true, we have achieved quite a number of positive results to take pride in; however, we must proceed from the reality that there are still numerous areas in which our statistics on energy and fuel consumption per product exceed those recorded by other countries. As has been stated before, compared with the national income, we use 2-3 times more energy resources than the developed countries.

It goes without saying that the strategy of developing the energy field, of husbanding energy in keeping with the development of the entire economy requires a thorough, constant and exacting analysis of energy consumption, a better structure of the production process in industrial branches in keeping with those consumptions and firm measures aimed at modernizing and replacing those technologies and equipment that record a high energy consumption and at capitalizing on secondary energy resources and at more firmly promoting new energy sources. All that requires a sustained activity by men of science, research workers, designers and technicians throughout the country and a broad participation by all specialists who expected to come up with highly efficient solutions which will substantially reduce consumptions.

It would, of course, be wrong to view the rational use of fuel and energy and their strict conservation as a problem limited only to a number of central bodies, enterprises, institutions or individual people. Each worker and laborer must conserve better and take firm action to save more energy and more fuel. Hence, an extensive campaign must be carried out at the workplace and at home to make use of each kilowatt/hour of electrical power with maximum efficiency; let us introduce a strict savings system for saving energy and fuel in all fields of our socioeconomic life. It is very satisfying to note that recently numerous workers have come up with initiatives aimed at considerably reducing energy and fuel consumption and at making a conservatory spirit prevail in that field. Special brigades have been formed in a number of enterprises and work sites to supervise consumptions; they are real detachements for determined action against anomalies in husbanding energy sources and for avoiding any kind of waste. Any suggestion, any proposal that will contribute to a more rational use of our energy resources must be greeted and encouraged and must be given general application immediately.

In the spirit of the provisions of the program-directive on research work and development in the energy field, it is necessary for the party bodies and organizations to study, together with the collectives of specialists, of workers and technicians, concrete opportunities in each enterprise, each work place and in each commune or county to more rationally use energy and fuel by broadly mobilizing the working people and the citizens to make complete use of those resources. Through an intensive political-educational activity, the party organizations must deeply instill in the awareness of each working man and each citizen the conviction that the conservation and proper management of energy resources are of vital importance for insuring our fatherland's progress--general cause of all our people.

We are producing more energy than ever and we will continue to produce more energy to meet the requirements of the complex development of our national economy. The rational use of the smallest particle of energy and fuel is even more imperative under the current circumstances. It is now and in the future a cause of all working people, from the lathe worker up to the director; it is a cause for all the country's citizens. We must passionately dedicate ourselves to it in the belief that the road to progress and civilization of our entire society and the continuous improvement of our people's living standard is also conditioned on our ability to find answers to the numerous questions raised by the need for energy and fuel.

CEAUSESCU VISITS DANUBE-BLACK SEA CANAL WORKERS

AU061525 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 6 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] "This morning, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met again with workers at the Danube-Black Sea Canal and examined on-the-spot the progress made at this important waterway, which is to be opened to traffic in 1982, far ahead of the initially established schedule.

"Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied on the trip by Comrades Cornel Burtica, Ion Ionita, Ion Patan, Nicolae Constantin and Vasile Patilinet."

The presidential helicopter landed at Kilometer 23 of the canal, where a military detachment is working on the project. There he was met by Ion Stoian, first secretary of the Constanta County Party Committee,and other local officials. "Together with representatives of the relevant ministries and of the worksite, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu examined proposals to expand and diversify the range of equipment required for the canal project."

The second stage of the visit was in the area of Kilometer 60. The workers there reported on the implementation of the recommendations previously issued by the party secretary general.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was enthusiastically received on both stops.

BP [illegible]

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMBASSADOR--Bogota, AGERPRES, 4/8/1979--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala received Gheorghe Dobra who presented the letters accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to Colombia. During the talks which followed the ceremony of presenting the credentials, expressed was the satisfaction at the upward course of the Romanian-Colombian relations and the wish and mutual interest to deepen and diversify the bilateral collaboration on multiple planes, particularly in the economic field, in the spirit of the documents signed by the two countries during the summit meetings. On the occasion, messages between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala were exchanged. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 4 Aug 79 AU]

CANADIAN DIPLOMAT VISITS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/8/1979--Klaus Goldschlag, assistant under-secretary of state for external affairs of Canada, paid a visit to Bucharest over July 30-31. On the occasion the guest was received by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with regard to the development stage and prospects of the relations between Romania and Canada. At the same time, opinions were exchanged on current international problems of joint interest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU]

FOREIGN PRESS DELEGATION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/7/1979--A group of editors of publications of revolutionary, progressive and democratic youth and student organizations of socialist, developing and non-aligned countries as well as of capitalist countries started their visit to Romania on July 30. The guests had meetings with representatives of Romania youth and student publications and of some ministries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 30 Jul 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON TALKS WITH DUTCH FINANCE MINISTER

LD072158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 7 (TANJUG)--Despite the fall of overall commodity exchange in Yugoslav-Dutch trade, the deficit has increased on the side of Yugoslavia, it was asserted at today's talks between the two countries' finance ministers, Kostic and Andriesen.

The two ministers discussed the degree of bilateral trade reached and prospects for its promotion, with the Dutch guest expressing his government's readiness for finding adequate solutions in order to overcome the present situation.

Both sides evaluated in the positive cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Netherlands within the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank. An agreement on promoting this form of cooperation as well between the two friendly countries was reached.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN MID-AUGUST

LD071730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 7 (TANJUG)--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, will make a one-day visit to Yugoslavia in mid-August as a matter of routine. On this occasion he will exchange opinions with the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, on bilateral relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia as well as on current international questions.

OIL CAUSING PROBLEMS IN ECONOMY, INDUSTRY

Oil Industry Warnings

LD071734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Unless economic measures are strictly implemented, disruptions in supplies of mazut and domestic oil may occur during the winter, and of diesel fuel during the fall harvesting period, according to the general association of the Yugoslav oil industry. In the first 6 months of the year about 3.36 million tons of mazut were used, about 10 percent more than in the same period last year. Such a rise was, however, according to plan. If mazut is consumed at the same rate, by the end of the year there will most probably be a deficit of about 1 million tons. Serious economizing is thus essential. In the first 6 months of the year consumption of jet fuel was up by about 13 percent and of diesel fuel and domestic oil about 12 percent on the figures for the same period last year. The planned figures for the first 6 months have thus been slightly exceeded.

Oil Consumption Rates

AU071717 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU

[Dusan Djordjevic report]

[Text] Following the increase in the price of oil and oil products and an increasingly more stable market for these products, many collectives have already taken measures for a greater use of domestic sources of energy in the future.

In the following report, which we had announced earlier and which was prepared in cooperation with our correspondents by Dusan Djordjevic, we will also talk about the consumption of energy, particularly of oil, in our country.

As is well known, this year the Yugoslav oil refineries will process some 16 million tons of oil, of which 12 million tons will be imported. This is some 2 million tons less than the oil refineries had planned to process this year. The measures of the Federal Executive Council to restrict the construction of thermoelectric power plants fired by oil, to reduce the temperature in apartments in the winter period and to limit the use of motor vehicles will certainly give the desired results. However, it is still too early to speak about the effects of these measures.

The Jugopetrol enterprise has informed us that the gasoline consumption in Belgrade has been reduced 1 percent below than planned, but that it is greater than last year's consumption. This is explained by the fact that the present period is the tourist season. Otherwise, Belgrade uses between 400,000 and 500,000 liters of gasoline daily. However, on weekends or when there is a movement of tourists into or out of tourist places, the gasoline consumption in the capital doubles. For this reason there was a shortage of premium gasoline at some Jugopetrol gasoline stations recently.

It is more or less known that nearly 50 percent of the imported oil is processed into fuel oil. Last year, the heating plants and thermoelectric power plants fired by oil burned 6.5 million tons of oil, representing $600 million. This year, the consumption of fuel oil will amount to 7 million tons which, according to the new oil prices, will represent some $900 million. Had we used domestic sources of energy, our balance of payments would be reduced by the aforementioned amount. This year, Yugoslavia should spend $2.2 billion for the importation of oil.

The oil industry association of Yugoslavia has informed us that the consumption of fuel oil has increased this year by 10 percent. At the end of the year, it is likely that there will be a shortage of 1 million tons of this fuel. The consumption of diesel oil is also not diminishing. Therefore, the planned consumption of this kind of fuel was exceeded in the first half of this year.

It is precisely for this reason that the orientation toward using more coal and water and other energy sources is of exceptional importance. Efforts are also being made to find new sources of energy. Our correspondent Milan Samardzic reports that next year prospecting will be concluded in the vicinity of Aleksinac in order to establish the reserves of and the possibilities for exploiting shale oil. Over $7 million will be invested for this purpose. The United Nations is participating in this undertaking.

Increasing Reliance on Coal

LD071254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1119 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Lazarevac, August 7 (TANJUG)--Economic stability and national independence demand that Yugoslavia relies for the most part on its own power resources. In Yugoslavia 84 percent [of our] power resources are in coal while only 5 percent are in oil.

The celebration of the Miners Day in the Yugoslav constituent republic of Serbia just marked throughout the republic where also the biggest coal reserves are was an opportunity to stress this orientation even more.

It is clear now that coal has to be the basic energy raw material on which energy development and the solution of the power crisis in the country will be founded, it was stated at a rally in the mining village Rudovoi in the big Kolubara mining basin.

Estimates are that in the next ten years the annual lignite production in the Kolubara basin will total 70 million tons. In the Kosovo mining basin, also in Serbia, considered to have the richest coal deposits in the country--some 10.5 billion tons--fast development and manifold production increase are planned. Lignite from both these basins is used in electrical power production.

Ubiparip on Energy Problem

LD071905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--At its session held on 6 August, the Federal Executive Council, chaired by Gojko Ubiparip, discussed the energy situation in Yugoslavia and the measures which should be taken to insure the production and supply of electricity, coal, liquid fuel and gas next winter.

"On the basis of information contained in the report by the Community of Yugoslav Power Industry and of the assessments by representatives of basic organizations of associated labor in the sphere of power production, coal mining and the oil industry, the Federal Executive Council assesses that the energy situation in our country, in particular in the coming winter period, will be very complex as regards supplying consumers with energy fuels and electricity. The world energy crisis and temporary difficulties in supplying the country with energy fuels and electricity show that fundamental changes are necessary in the behavior of all subjects, as well as efficient measures and decisions in order to coordinate the consumption of energy fuels and electricity with the real possibilities of production and imports."

Because of delays in the reconstruction, modernization and development of capacities of coal mines, as well as in the construction of new electric energy capacities, there has been a discrepancy to date between consumption and production possibilities.

"Bearing all this in mind, the Federal Executive Council recommends that coal mines take immediate and efficient measures in cooperation with the electricity industry and other coal consumers aimed at increasing coal production to the technically possible level and thus alleviate the difficulties which might occur in the supply to the economy and population."

The Federal Executive Council stresses that it is necessary for all relevant organs, organizations and sociopolitical communities to take urgent measures for the realization of the conclusions of the session of the Federal Executive Council of 17 May 1979, which deal with economic measures aimed at encouraging the development of coal mines.

"Bearing in mind the difficulties of insuring the amounts of liquid fuels envisaged by the energy balance sheet, the Federal Executive Council recommends the organizations of associated labor for the production and processing of oil and gas to compile an analysis of the possibilities of supplying consumers with individual oil derivatives by the end of 1979 within the framework of agreed quantities from imports and the envisaged production of domestic crude oil. The analysis should declare in particular the quantities of mazut which will be at the disposal of thermal power plants, industrial powerplants and heating plants, and this should be done separately for each one of these consumers."

The Federal Executive Council decided that a proposed balance sheet of Yugoslavia's energy needs for 1980, in particular of liquid fuels, be worked out by the end of September 1979.

"The Federal Executive Council recommends that the associated electricity industry organizations take every available measure in cooperation with relevant organs of the republics and autonomous provinces to speed up the construction and commissioning of new electric energy capacities and coal mines which should have been or are to be put into operation by the end of 1979; to insure, together with coal mines, the necessary amount of coal for the maximum operation of thermal powerplants, and that organizations of associated labor for the production and processing of oil and gas be guaranteed the necessary quantities of liquid fuels and gas required for the work of power plants run on liquid fuels in the critical period; as well as to make maximum efforts to maintain the high level of operational readiness of all electric energy capacities and their rational use, including the maximum possible economizing in the use of water accumulation in hydro powerplants.

"Proceeding from the fact that completion of construction of individual thermal powerplants and coal mines as well as of other electric energy capacities is being delayed because of delays in deliveries and assembly of equipment, the Federal Executive Council recommends organizations of associated labor in the construction industry, machine-building industry and electrical machine industry to take all the measures necessary for the completion of work, delivery and assembly of equipment for coal mines, electric powerplants and transmission network within the agreed dates, in order that they might contribute to the consolidation of the energy situation in the country in the next period.

"Bearing in mind the growing energy crisis in the world and especially as regards the supply of fuels for energy and electric power in the forthcoming winter peiod in the country, the Federal Executive Council particularly recommends to all sociopolitical communities, organizations of associated labor in the producing enterprises in the sphere of energy, other organizations of associated labor, consumers of energy, and citizens to adopt all available measures to save every form of energy."

The Federal Executive Council will consider in the near future and by the end of October 1979, unsolved questions concerning the realization of the agreement on the basis of the social plan for Yugoslavia for the production of electricity and coal in the period from 1976 to 1980 and after.

"The council devoted particular attention to the report from the Yugoslav railroads community on the problems of transportation of goods, noting that the situation in the transportation of goods and with regard to the speed of transportation is very serious and that the appropriate steps should be taken to overcome difficulties which have recently arisen. The report points out that loading and unloading of goods is done in an untimely manner in the afternoon hours and on Saturdays and Sundays, which slows down the transportation and timely delivery of freight cars to those users who need them most, especially with regard to the transportation of coal, agricultural produce and other reproduction materials and raw materials. This has manifold negative consequences.

"To avoid interruptions in regular supplies to industry and other users of reproduction materials and raw materials, the Federal Executive Council considers it indispensable for the Yugoslav railroads community and railroad enterprises, the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, the economic chambers in the republics and the provinces and the regional economic chambers to take the necessary steps in conjunction with the organizations of associated labor to insure the timely loading and unloading of goods and avoid any delays caused by the present situation.

This is especially necessary on account of the fact that we do not possess the sufficient number of freight cars for seasonal use when they are most needed, so that we have to hire them abroad."

The council also discussed other questions of economic relations and Yugoslavia's relations with foreign countries.

DRAGOSAVAC REPORTS ON ECONOMY, WORK DISCIPLINE, RESPONSIBILITY

LD072244 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] As a supplement to the news of the day, we are broadcasting an abridged interview with Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Dr Dusan Dragosavac accepted an invitation by Zagreb radio and television, and on this occasion in his conversation with editor Miroslav Lilic he dealt with the topical juncture in our sociopolitical life [words indistinct]. During the conversation Dr Dragosavac spoke [words indistinct] this year. [begin recording]

[Dragosavac] [words indistinct] Other elements too which are reflected also in our economic circumstances; and then, of course, they are also reflected in other elements of the situation in our country. We have here a number of those internal problems too--above all the slow realization of the agreed policy in pooling labor and resources; furthermore, the overstrained consumption which exceeds our real possibilities and income, which is then reflected in inflation and prices, both of which are higher than envisaged and calculated by the resolution for this year. And, of course, some other factors have also influenced this--factors whose extent could not have been foreseen. Let me just mention the question of the earthquake in Montenegro which has affected us and for which more significant efforts are necessary; furthermore the increases in the price of crude oil and of some other raw materials, and even of some other produces which we are importing. All of this has naturally, I would say, a negative effect.

There is also the question of the drought which considerably affected wheat, and there are some elements which we might, in all probability, have foreseen as well as some which we could not have foreseen and, of course, we now face the task of making, I would say, additional efforts to rectify them. Above all there is the need to rectify internal problems--whether they could have been foreseen or whether they have not been foreseen fully--and we do so with our economic policy as well as through efforts and actions by all our subjective forces in the direction of better labor productivity, better work discipline and responsibility, greater saving and, naturally, with speedier pooling of labor and resources, linking up preparations and better future development policy in general with more elements of pooling labor, better division of labor, and so forth.

[Lilic] Comrade Dragosavac, the next question would refer to the latest session of the Central Committee, that is to the precise diagnosis of the situation expressed at that session. This diagnosis is probably the result of the new method of preparing sessions too. Let us recall working groups of the LCY Central Committee which had toured over 100 basic organizations in all the republics and provinces in the country before the session. They had had the opportunity to learn the range and the results, but also the lagging behind and the weaknesses, outstanding problems and lack of understanding of the new method as well as the resistance to building it. What can you tell us about this?

[Dragosavac] I think that we had, in fact, agreed at the beginning of the present mandate period, immediately following the congress, both in the Presidium of the LCY and in the Central Committee, that an analysis of the experiences in the work so far of the Central Committee and its executive organs had been carried out. In essence, they represent the continuity of what is positive in our development to date, and they should contribute to our being even more efficient, collectively too, and to strengthening individual responsibility and maintaining contacts with organizations.

However, we also noted that there had been weaknesses as well as quite a number of organizations which do not work enough; there was also quite a bit of the inertia of the old which is also a weakness. There is also lack of understanding and this has to be explained. There is also resistance because the new does not always go smoothly and there is inertia here too. And, of course, all this is not simple: There should be continuous encouragement among other things with such activities and contacts with organizations.

[Lilic] A few words about the economic stabilization which is a "hot" subject, so to say, in these summer months. Mostly reference is made to too many investments, to large general, joint and personal consumption. You have already spoken about this in your answer to the first question. Specific actions are being taken in every environment. Yet, it seems to us that in some environments there is an illusion about our solving all these problems only by investigation and by reduction, chiefly in the old way, which you spoke of a little while ago when you referred to the touring work organizations and finding such cases, as if the knowledge that without a consistent development of the sociopolitical system and the development of income-based relations there can be neither true economic stabilization nor efficient development policy is not yet sufficiently present in the people's consciousness. Can you say something more about this in addition to what you have already said?

[Dragosavac] I think that what is at stake here is the development together with the further socialization of means of production. This is the basis of our system: This means that we have to overcome in various ways the remnants both of state ownership elements as well as of private group property relations, so to say, and of private vested interest and so forth. It is essential for us to socialize this. Furthermore, the issue is how to socialize the income as a whole and, naturally, it is essential to improve it--precisely with regard to these social means of production and to social income-reward according to work, and thus also income; that is, that all be rewarded through work and the results of work. This is necessary, on the one hand, in order that we might develop initiative--that is individual efforts of every individual--and on the other, that the prospects of every one be seen through the development of socialism, through the social means of production and through social income. Of course, when I say this, I have in mind above all the social sector of the economy. The same does not apply in the same way to the individual sector--that is, craftsmen, peasants and so forth--although they too should in a certain way be linked up precisely through all this with the social sector and treated in the same way as the working people. It should be made possible for them too to develop their production, to make use of the potentials, because this is both in their personal as well as in the social interest.

[Lilic] I will quote one of your thoughts, Comrade Dragoslavac: Efficiency of economic activity and social discipline and responsibility must be [word indistinct] as well as the long-term political task and activity of the League of Communists. Can you put this into specific terms?

[Dragosavac] Well, you see, I think that what is essential for us--that is not only for us, but we are at the moment talking about us--precisely from the viewpoint of our system which we are developing, the system of socialist self-management and of our delegate system, is the question above all of our having to bear in mind the total efficiency of the social economy and also of all social services.

We have a situation where, in individual basic organizations of associated labor, we are approximately at the top of world productivity; but when we go inside broader work organizations, especially in society, then this productivity drops, which means that there is no overall harmony and efficiency. Consequently, I think that we must (?analyze) the functioning of all this, not only with regard to investments, production, the questions of raw materials and rationality of work in the basic organization of associated labor, but also to examine all the functions up to the moment of its finalization in the market, domestic or foreign, and to examine the performance of all those social services which exercise a vital influence on all this.

Furthermore, we must develop work discipline fully. I think, for instance, that we must be able to tell and know clearly what management is, so that it is not confused with administration, and to also know that the questions of consultations on investment and production policy and realization are one question, while the question of work in one's workplace is another question. I think that where there are individuals who often misuse this, the collective should prevent them from doing so, naturally in keeping with the regulations, manner of work and system and so forth. I also think that we often have confusion in this respect between democracy, work and work discipline. I think that a strict distinction should be drawn in this respect, because the question of democracy presupposes responsibility on the part of working people in associated labor and citizens, and consequently presupposes work discipline, social accountability and so forth.

We think that [words indistinct] the majority of our working people who work well and conscientiously do not in fact distinguish between rights and obligations, but simply link the two together. Conversely, there are also those who constantly keep stressing rights but pay no heed to obligations. I think that this is a smaller section, regardless of whether they are in production or outside it, a smaller section of workers who are simply weaker as workers and who do not carry out their obligations. It goes without saying that we must bear in mind the fact, which is made possible by the whole of our mechanism, that no arbitrary acts may be committed against the working people. But this mechanism likewise demands that discipline and responsibility are required.

[Lilic] Extensive preparations are being made during this month of August for the next session of the LCY Central Committee, which will discuss the ideopolitical and organizational preparation of the League of Communists for the realization of its leading role in society. Can you indicate any of the findings made by the Central Committee's working group while visiting basic organizations in the republics and the provinces during the preparations for the session?

[Dragosavac] I think that what has been done so far enables us to have a better and more fundamental grasp of what we have so far achieved on the basis of the decisions made by the congress on the ideopolitical preparation concerning the ability of the League of Communists to complete this present stage, which means its ability to work in associated labor, from the basic organization up, and also in the delegate political system.

What will be discussed at this session are the results of the further collective work and individual responsibility and collective and personal initiative and so forth. This means that what will be discussed are all those questions which the League of Communists should tackle as a revolutionary organization which acts in a society which itself is still a class society and which is faced by the need to surmount these various class contradictions and class problems or, as Comrade Kardelj put it, these various class pluralisms, and the various self-managing interests which we have in our society. Not only this, we are still a class society, we live in a class society, and consequently the task will be how to further orient ourselves and strengthen the positive aspects of what we have so far achieved, see where the shortcomings lie and give impetus to greater activity on these historical interests of the working class and socialism.

[Lilic] Comrade Dragosavac, during this conversation you enumerated a whole series of problems and tasks facing the League of Communists and society as a whole. How do you view the role of information media in this connection?

[Dragosavac] I think that the information media, and I would say primarily the organizations of the League of Communists in information media, and also the trade unions are facing the task of seeing that a further step forward is made in these media in the sense of the socialization of these media, also with regard to the need to make them more open and naturally with regard to their more serious treatment of these major social questions. Furthermore they should somehow organize themselves in order to overcome the tendency to depend predominantly or, as happens in places, solely on information about the forums--though this too is important--but also they should insure that they are in contact as much as possible with the grassroots, so that the information which--how shall I put it?--which they obtain from the forums, that these theses are tested and combined together with the problems encountered lower down in the organizations. [end recording]

PRICE LIMITS IMPOSED ON GOODS, PURCHASE CREDITS

LD071518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1302 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 7 (TANJUG)--Maximum prices were set in Yugoslavia at a moment when it became evident that the rise in prices in the country can be hardly stopped in any other way. This measure, which will be in force at least to September 30, was accompanied by tighter conditions for consumer credits, since it was reasonably assessed that the practice so far in which credits were abundantly granted increases still more the disharmony between demand and supply in the market.

The annual quote of price increases, provided for by the agreement of the Yugoslav republics and provinces on the increase in prices in 1979 was reached within half a year. During the first six months retail prices in Yugoslavia increased by 11.8 percent, compared with the end of the last year, costs of life 13.5 percent, services 13 percent, and factory prices by 7.4 percent.

In Yugoslavia prices are not regulated at a single place. Competence in this field is shared by the federation, republics, provinces and communes. In recent years the number of products and services, the prices of which are determined in a self-management way or quite freely, according to conditions in the market, has continuously increased.

Therefore the latest decision on halting the further rise of prices was not adopted at a single place. It is a jointly agreed measure of the federation, republics and provinces.

It is in this that the setting of maximum prices of August 3 vitally differs, as is emphasized in the first press commentaries, from the conventional freezing of prices. (?It is) a part of an extensive programme aimed at building economic stabilization, on slowing down of all forms of consumption and strengthening of the position of associated labour in decision-making on income.

The example of the federation, which, in accordance with the agreement, set maximum prices in its competence, was followed by the republics and provinces, and these last days communes are doing the same. Chances for additional rise in prices by the end of this year, according to estimates, are exceptionally little, although the provisionally set maximum prices will be officially in force till September 30. It is believed that price rise is possible only in the sectors where prices as a whole have so far increased at a slower rate. Reports arriving from Slovenia, Yugoslavia's most developed republic, say that this year increase in prices so far has not yet reached the agreed level.

A decree on higher deposits for purchase credits has been in force in Yugoslavia since yesterday. Deposits for some articles are now very high: for colour television receivers 45 per cent, motor cars 67 per cent, and for cement, which is in great demand, even 75 per cent. On the other hand, deposits for a majority of consumer goods amount to from 10 to 30 percent. This may be the beginning of the end of living on credit, a practice widely spread in the country, which artificially increased consumption, and, under conditions of short supply of some goods, stimulated inflation.

GENERAL RISTIC DIES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT IN CROATIA

LD052044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0941 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Lt Col Gen Miroslav Ristic, a department head in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, died yesterday afternoon in a serious traffic accident on the Livno-Split road.

Gen Miroslav Ristic was born in Pristina on 24 September 1920. Before World War II he studied engineering. He joined the national liberation struggle in the early days of the 1941 uprising. He became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia the same year. After the war he held several responsible posts in the Yugoslav People's Army, including the posts of brigade and division political commissar, chief of staff and commander of an army district.

Tito Condolences

LD052235 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Yugoslav Marshal Josip Broz Tito, president of the Republic and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, has sent the following telegram of condolences to the family of Lt Col Gen Miroslav Ristic, in connection with the latter's tragic death:

"On the occasion of the tragic death of your husband, Lt Col Gen Miroslav Ristic, that meritorious revolutionary and eminent leader of the Yugoslav People's Army, I convey to you and your children expressions of profound sympathy.

"Josip Broz Tito"

Dragosavac Condolences

LD072042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram of condolences to the family of Lt Col Gen Miroslav Ristic, in connection with the latter's tragic death.

BRIEFS

KOSTIC MEETS U.S. BANKER--Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finances, yesterday had talks with John More, president of the U.S. Export-Import Bank. [Belgrade Politika in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 79 p 15 AU]

KOSOVO HARVEST FIGURES--The wheat harvest on the 14,374 hectares of the social sector in Kosovo is almost concluded. Only half of the 79,307 hectares of private fields under wheat have been harvested so far. The yields vary widely, between 35 and 40 quintals in the social sector and between 30 and 50 quintals in the private sector. The harvest is expected to be better than last year. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 79 p 4 AU]

WHEAT PURCHASES ANNOUNCED--This year, 1,271,414 tons of wheat have been bought for the requirements of the milling and baking industry, and 600,000 to 700,000 tons more are expected to be purchased. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jul 79 p 1 AU]